

### REMARKS

Applicant provided a complete new set of drawings to Examiner Cosimano for his approval, at the interview of November 18, 2004. After Examiner Cosimano reviewed the new set of drawings he pointed out that reference number 1111a was not specified by that number in the specification. Applicant deleted that reference number 1111a from the drawings. Examiner Cosimano agreed that the drawing package would be approved if the reference number 1111a was deleted. Hence, Applicant has satisfied the Examiner's drawing requirements.

Claims 82, 85-87, 89-101 and 104-115 are in this case.

### SUMMARY OF THE INTERVIEW

The Examiner opened the interview by stating that he would shorten the interview by suggesting changes or additions to the claims to render them allowable.

The Examiner's comments were all made with reference to the draft amendment that Applicant's attorney submitted to the Examiner a few days prior to the interview. That draft amendment (except for the "remarks" is the same as the amendment submitted above, except that the Examiner's comments have been substantially incorporated in the final amendment and except as noted below). A few other minor changes may have been made.

The Examiner then suggested that the following be added to claim 82: "said envelope comprising multiple plies that form" --.

With reference to claim 87, line 20 the Examiner said to change: "being attached to" to: -- reusing any part of --.

The Examiner said that claims 89, 90 and 91 were "OK as is."

The Examiner suggested that the following words be added to

claim 93: "said envelope comprising multiple plies that form" --.

With reference to claim 93, the Examiner suggested that the following words be added: -- "said envelope comprising multiple plies that form" --.

Claim 96 was allowed on page 15 of the last Official Action.

With reference to claim 97, the Examiner said "OK as is." --

The Examiner suggested that the following be added to claim 100: "said envelope comprising multiple plies that form" --.

With reference to claim 104, the Examiner suggested that Applicant add the words "a multi ply envelope system including" --.

Claim 109 read as follows in the draft submitted to the Examiner a few days prior to the interview:

109. (currently amended) An envelope comprising first and second sheets attached together and defining a pocket between said sheets,

said first sheet having inside and outside faces,

said first sheet having one or more areas on which information may be printed, on the outside face of said first sheet,

said first sheet having on its inside face and directly behind each said area of said outside face; means for preventing the contents of said envelope from being mistakenly scanned for a postal processing machine.

Claim 109, has since been revised to comply with the rules (relating to brackets, underlining). The Examiner required correction of the informalities.

Applicant's attorney presented claim 109 as allowable in view of the "means for" clause at the end of the claim and the Examiner

apparently agreed as in the Examiner's Interview Summary Record, he said:

"In regard to claim 109, the proposed amendments would remove the prior art rejection of the last office action."

New claim 114 was, at the interview, said, by Applicant's attorney, to be patentable in view of the "means for" clause at the end of the claim.

All of the following remarks were submitted to the Examiner as part of the draft amendment submitted to the Examiner a few days before the interview.

Claim 82 is patentable over the references by reason of the current amendment (last 8 lines).

Claims 85 and 86 depend from claim 82 and are patentable for the same reason as claim 82 and are further patentable by reciting the weights of the papers in combination with claim 82.

Claim 87 has nothing to do with postal regulations but it sets forth a way of improving the accuracy of the information which is read by the postal equipment, see lines 9-11, which in combination with the other elements of the claim render the claim patentable.

Claim 89 is patentable because it calls for reinforcing the right hand end, in combination with the other elements.

When the postal equipment meets a weak right hand edge, that equipment does not just damage the right hand edge. If that was the case the Examiner's obvious argument would have some basis; but the equipment so thoroughly beats up the envelope as a whole that it can not be said that only one part of the envelope is the culprit. There is nothing in the prior art that says anything about the right edge.

Claim 90 is patentable in view of its last two lines in combination with the other recitals of the claim.

Claim 91 is patentable in view of the "means for" clause in combination with the other elements of claim 91.

Claim 92 depends from claim 91 and defines the "means" in more detail, and is therefore patentable.

Claim 93 has been amended (see the underlined matter) to render it patentable.

Claim 94 depends from claim 93.

Claim 95 is patentable since it has the elements that the Examiner said rendered claim 96 patentable.

Claim 97 is patentable for reasons similar to those given for claim 82.

Claim 99 is patentable since it calls for the opaque area. This produces the new result of allowing the FIM mark to be read with greater accuracy. Nothing like this is in the prior art.

Claim 100 is about a page of different steps of a method of making a postal envelope system. These elements in combination are new and patentable.

Claim 101 is new and patentable for the reason it describes an improvement to claim 100.

Claim 104 is patentable in view of the material added by amendment as qualifying the other elements.

Claim 104 is patentable by adding by amendment qualifications on the parts used.

Claim 105 is clearly new and patentable by calling for:

"said outgoing envelope has a top edge and a bottom edge, and also in which said reply envelope

has an open end adjacent said bottom edge."

Claim 106 depends from claim 105 and adds the "flap" to the elements of claim 105, rendering the claim patentable.

Claims 107 and 108 depend from claim 82 and are patentable in that they define the elements of claim 82 narrowly.

Claim 109 is patentable since it recites the opaque area.

Claims 110 and 111 depend from an earlier claim and limit the size for two items and are hence patentable.

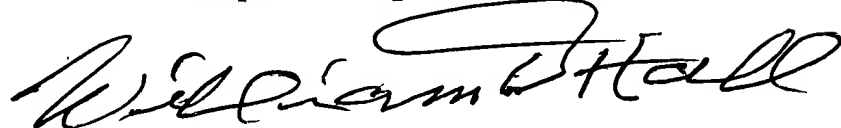
Claim 112 depends from claim 82 and spells out the addresses in more detail.

Claim 113 depends from claim 82 and calls for the billing sheet "wholly inside said outgoing envelope but wholly outside said reply envelope." This is not found in the prior art cited against claim 82.

Claim 114 is patentable since it recites a "means" clause in a combination claim. The "means" clause renders the combination patentable.

Claim 115 depends from claim 114, and defines a "security screening" that adds patentability to claim 114.

Respectfully submitted,



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